811 The Russians have changed nothing with regard to the system of instruction in the old institutions in their Central Asian possessions. They /228/ built, it is true, at their own expense a number of Russian elementary schools and high schools; these are, however, primarily intended for the children of the Russian settlers, soldiers, officials and officers. The relatively small number of Russian schools attended by the natives, particularly by the Kazakhs, serve above all for the training of interpreters in the various administrative offices, for only a few of the Russian officials serving in Turkestan are familiar with the native languages. Highly commendable was the erection of Russian aul /pastoral village/ schools for the nomads, who in their wandering way of life had formerly been unable to send their children to school. The 875 teachers for the aul schools are trained for their calling in a Tashkent training college for teachers; they must have mastered Russian and the native languages, and are divided among the various nomad auls, to accompany them in their wanderings and during that time to instruct the children of the members of the aul in the first principles and in the Russian language. It will be evident that the life of such a nomadic schoolmaster, especially if he is of European origin, is not exactly enviable, from what I have said above /in section of book not translated/ about the way of life of the nomads, especially when one considers that the salary of an aul school teacher is only fifty to seventy marks a month.

342 10. Dwellings.

The characteristic family relationships and the completely seclusion of the women from the world of men demand a special construction and arrangement of the dwelling houses completely differing from our [427] own. In Turkestan each home is established only for one single family, and the institution of rented houses or even furnished rooms is com- [574] pletely unknown. If a strange guest comes to a house owner, the latter gives over to him his whole house together with furniture and servants for the length of his stay, and meanwhile seeks shelter with his family or with some one of his relatives if he does not have a second house in reserve for such occasions.

The houses are all built in the same style, and the dwellings of the rich differ from those of the poor only in the more spacious courtyards and gardens, the greater height of the walls, the larger number of rooms, the more artistic execution and the better construction material. The main point in the dwelling of each sedentary

361 Gansh-burkh, Tanau-bashi, Chal'mak. Some of these mahalas, as for example, Yangi-shakhar, are formed of settlements which combined as a result of the expansion of the town. But since [574] this settlement was too big, and according to local custom all the inhabitants of a mahala[1] are invited to the family celebrations like weddings, circumcisions, etc. which take place there, the frugal Sarts divided it into five separate mahalas. For this same reason there are two Kator-turas and two Okh-mechets. The population of this district,[2] [441] according to the data of the Tashkent organizational committee is 10,194, living in 3030 households. In this district of the town there are up to sixty [368] mosques and 3 medresses: Ishan Kuli Leshkar kushbegi, Takht-tak and Dikzer. In addition to this, there are 10 schools housed at the mosques, with 230 pupils.

[438] The main producers in this part of the town[2] are smelters of cast iron, saddle makers, oil manufacturers and weavers of matting, these latter predominate. In 1870 the number of such workshops was 567. It was here that the weaving of mats was begun by Divana Burkh, who was the first to work at this trade. From him it then spread further, and therefore, the 'kishlak' (village) where Divana Burkh lived is named after him.

[367] A very small part of the land belonging to this part of the town[2] outside of what is occupied by buildings, is used in gardens, a total of 653 tanaps. (1)

[804] 1. A tanap is 1/6 of a desyatina (or 0.45 acres).

1 [i.e. Ward - Analyst]
2 [i.e. the Shaikhantaur district - Analyst]